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The FRUIT SITUATION

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In this issue:
Fresh Fruit Supplies in 19 Markets, 1953 and 1954

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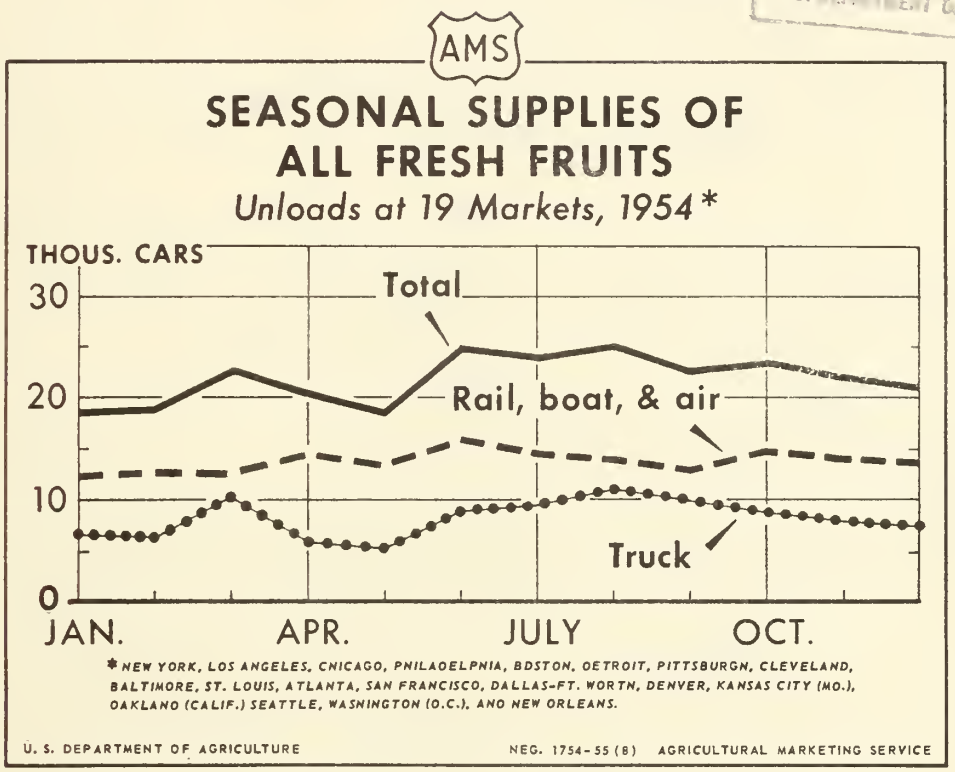


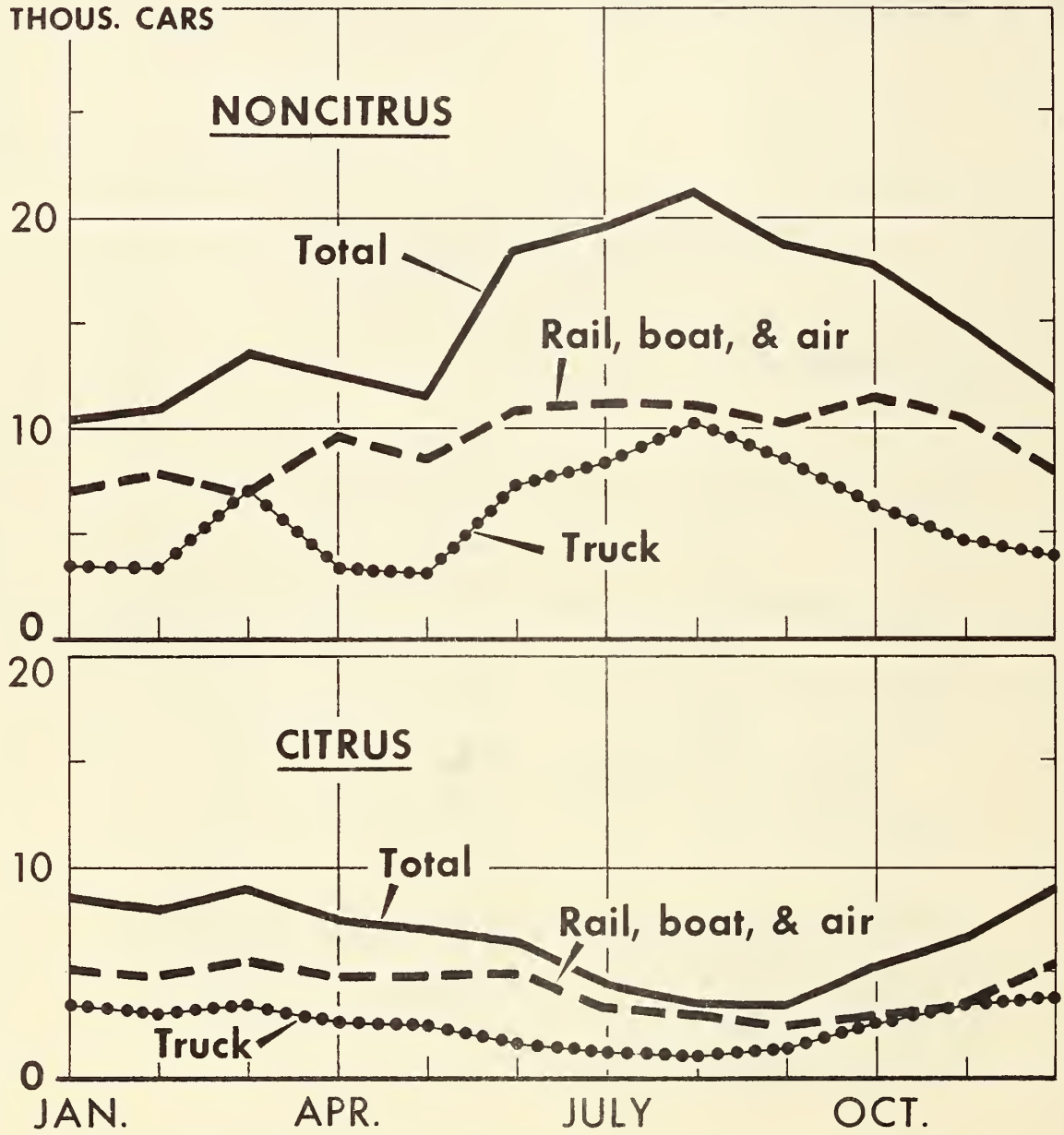
Unloads of fresh fruits in 19 metropolitan markets in 1954 give a good indication of supplies throughout the year. Shipments ranged from more than 18,000 cars in January, February, and May to more than 24,000 cars in June and August. Total supplies were seasonally the largest during summer and early fall, the harvest period for most deciduous crops. About 63 percent of the shipments were by rail, boat, and air and the remainder by truck.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

AGRICULTURE - WASHINGTON

SEASONAL SUPPLIES OF FRESH CITRUS AND NONCITRUS FRUITS

*Unloads at 19 Markets, 1954**



*NEW YORK, LOS ANGELES, CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, DETROIT, PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND, BALTIMORE, ST. LOUIS, ATLANTA, SAN FRANCISCO, DALLAS-FT. WORTH, DENVER, KANSAS CITY (MO.), OAKLAND (CALIF.) SEATTLE, WASHINGTON (D.C.), AND NEW ORLEANS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1755-55 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

During summer and early fall, seasonal supplies of fresh noncitrus fruits, mostly deciduous, are the largest, while those of citrus are the smallest. This is indicated by unloads in 19 metropolitan markets in 1954. Decreases in supplies of deciduous fruits in late fall, winter, and early spring more than offset increases in citrus. In 1954, more than three-fifths of the unloads of both citrus and noncitrus fruits were shipped by rail, boat, and air, and the remainder by truck.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 19, 1955

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Special Article: Fresh Fruit Supplies in 19 Markets, 1953 and 1954 15

SUMMARY

Supplies of most deciduous fruits harvested during late summer and early fall probably will be somewhat larger than a year earlier and home-grown and local supplies of fruit will be seasonally abundant. Continued strong demand for fruit during the next few months is in prospect. Under these conditions, the level of prices for fruit probably will dip seasonally as usual and then turn upward in late fall.

The 1955 deciduous crop is expected to be moderately larger than the 1954 crop although not quite up to the average for 1944-53, according to the August 1 crop report. Production is indicated to be larger this year for all major deciduous fruits except peaches, apples, and California dried prunes. But prospective production of peaches and apples is larger this year in many States which harvest heavily from mid-summer on. The California clingstone peach crop, used mostly for canning, is about 4 percent larger. Apple production in many States that store heavily for marketing later in the season also is up.

Total production of almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts in 1955 is expected to be about 8 percent under 1954 and 16 percent below average. Prospective production of walnuts is a little larger than last year, but that of the other tree nuts is indicated to be smaller. The pecan crop is light for the second successive year, and supplies will be much smaller than usual.

Supplies of California Valencia oranges are expected to continue heavier, at generally lower prices, this summer than last. Supplies of grapefruit, now mostly from California, will continue seasonally light until new-crop fruit from Florida is available in volume in October. About one-fifth of the California lemon crop remained to be marketed after August 1. The volume was a little larger than a year earlier. But stocks of frozen concentrate for lemonade were smaller. In early August, production prospects for the 1955-56 citrus crops were fairly favorable.

The 1954-55 packs of Florida frozen and canned citrus juices were 1 and 18 percent smaller, respectively, than those of the preceding season. Stocks of frozen orange juice, mostly concentrate, on August 1 were about 6 percent less than a year earlier. Stocks of Florida canned citrus juices were 30 percent smaller.

A small increase in the 1955 pack of frozen fruits seems likely. Some increase in the pack of dried fruits also seems probable. The total pack of canned fruits may not be greatly different from the 1954 pack which was the second largest of record.

APPLES

1955 Apple Crop is Below 1954 Crop But Above Average

Production of apples in commercial areas of the United States was estimated as of August 1 at 107,389,000 bushels, 2 percent smaller than in 1954 but about 1 percent above the 1944-53 average. Production was cut severely in a number of the central and mid-Atlantic States by spring freezes. Apples from these States usually provide much of the supplies during summer. In the Pacific Coast States and New England, production is considerably larger than in 1954. The Washington crop alone is up 35 percent. In New York and Michigan, the prospective crops are slightly larger than last year. These heavy-producing States store much of their crops for sale during fall, winter, and spring. This means that supplies during this period of 1955-56 may be somewhat larger than in the same period of 1954-55.

Heavier Stocks of Canned Apples and Applesauce

Packers' stocks of canned apples on July 1, 1955 were 1,292,828 cases (basis 6-10's), more than 5 times the light stocks of a year earlier. On the same date, packers' stocks of canned applesauce were 3,201,774 actual cases, more than 3 times the medium-sized stocks a year previously. The July 1 stocks of canned apples were equal to about 27 percent of the 1954-55 pack of 4,709,392 cases and those of canned applesauce to about 21 percent of the pack of 15,294,224 cases. These percentages are somewhat higher than those of 2 of the 3 immediately preceding years, for which comparable figures are available. Stocks of canned applesauce held by wholesale distributors on July 1, 1955 were 1,332,000 actual

cases, up 18 percent. With the heavier stocks and lighter apple crops in the northern Appalachian area where much of the canning is done, smaller packs of canned apples and applesauce seem probable in 1955-56.

Early-Season Prices Unsteady

With production smaller in the early producing States, marketings of apples were lighter during June and July than in these months of 1954. In California, where the Gravenstein crop is smaller this year, much of the crop is again going to processors. Prices at local markets in July have tended to be unsteady and to vary considerably among varieties.

PEARS

Increased Production in Pacific Coast States More Than Offsets Reductions in Other States

The 1955 crop of pears was estimated as of August 1 at 30.9 million bushels, slightly larger than the 1954 crop but nearly the same as the 1944-53 average. Production of Bartlett pears in the three Pacific Coast States amounts to about 20.9 million bushels, up 2 percent, and that of other varieties to 7.3 million, up 25 percent. Bartletts not only comprise a large part of fresh market sales in summer and fall but also are the principal variety canned. With the heavy increase in other varieties on the Pacific Coast, larger supplies will be available next fall and winter for fresh use and export. In States other than the Pacific Coast, estimated production of 2.7 million bushels is about 1.3 million bushels under that of 1954.

Prices in July Higher Than a Year Earlier

Harvest of California Bartlett pears started a few days later this year than last. With production smaller, carlot rail shipments of pears from California were considerably lighter by August 13 than a year earlier. Partly for this reason, prices for early-season sales on the New York and Chicago auctions averaged higher than in most comparable weeks of 1954. In California, prices received by growers for Bartletts for canning were about the same in early August as a year previously. Prices for Hardys for canning were about the same as those for Bartletts. Prices received by growers for all varieties of pears for fresh use averaged moderately higher in July 1955 than in July 1954.

Increased Stocks of Canned Pears

Stocks of canned pears held by packers on June 1, 1955 were about 1,587,000 cases (24-2½'s), 80 percent larger than on June 1, 1954. These stocks were equal to approximately 20 percent of the record 1954 pack of 7,775,000 cases. Wholesale distributors' stocks of canned pears on July 1, 1955, were about 1,146,000 actual cases, 17 percent above a year earlier.

PEACHES

1955 Peach Crop is Lightest Since 1943

Production of peaches in the United States in 1955 was estimated as of August 1 at 47,830,000 bushels. This is 22 percent smaller than in 1954, 30 percent under the 1944-53 average, and the smallest since 1943. Most of the reduction is in the Southern States and in other States marketing early in the season. In many of the important producing States which market heavily in August and September, the crops are nearly as large as or larger than in 1954. This means that supplies of fresh peaches during these months probably will not be greatly different from those last year.

In the Pacific Coast States, which grow most of the peaches that are canned commercially, total production is a little larger than last year. The California clingstone crop, grown mostly for canning, was estimated at 20,085,000 bushels, up 4 percent. But the freestone crop of 10,793,000 bushels, part of which also is canned, is down 10 percent. This year this State is producing about 65 percent of the total crop in the United States.

Prices for Peaches in June and July Much Higher Than a Year Earlier

With supplies of fresh peaches in June and July much lighter than in these months of 1954, prices received by growers averaged considerably higher than last year. Most of these early peaches were from California. Rail shipments from this State by August 13 were about 14 percent larger than a year earlier, mainly because of the deficiency of fresh peaches from the Southern States and other early shipping areas.

In late July as sales from Northern States began and shipments from California increased, prices at shipping points in California declined considerably, but in early August still averaged somewhat higher than a year previously. During the rest of the season, demand for peaches is expected to continue strong and prices probably will average above a year earlier. In California, average prices received by growers for clingstone peaches for canning are considerably higher than a year ago.

Smaller Carryover Stocks of Canned Peaches

Packers' stocks of canned peaches on June 1, 1955, were about 1,046,000 cases (24-2½'s), 69 percent under a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks on July 1 were about 2,557,000 cases, much the same as a year previously. With stocks down and production up, especially of California clingstone, the total pack of canned peaches this year may be heavier than the 1954 pack. Cold-storage holdings of frozen peaches on

August 1 were 10.3 million pounds, 11 percent smaller than a year earlier. On June 1, 1955, packers' stocks of fruit cocktail and salad, of which peaches are an important ingredient, were 7 percent under a year earlier. But stocks held by wholesale distributors on July 1 were about 28 percent larger.

CHERRIES

Production of Sweet Cherries Up Sharply, Especially in Pacific Coast States

The 1955 crop of sweet cherries was estimated as of August 1 at 118,980 tons, 21 percent larger than the 1954 crop and 26 percent above the 1944-53 average. In the 3 Pacific Coast States, the crop of 95,500 tons is 34 percent larger than in 1954. In mid-August harvest in the late-producing States was nearing the end.

Auction prices during late May and early June, when shipments were lighter than a year earlier, averaged higher than in this period of 1954. But with heavy shipments since mid-June, prices frequently have averaged lower than a year earlier.

The California pack of canned sweet cherries in 1955 is about 515,601 cases, basis 24-2½ cans, nearly double the 1954 pack. There probably also is some increase in the pack in Oregon and Washington this year. In 1954, these 3 States accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total United States pack of 953,000 cases. Stocks of canned sweet cherries held by packers on June 1, 1955 were 270,000 cases, 24 percent larger than a year earlier.

The 1955 California brined cherry pack is 9,863 tons, 22 percent larger than the 1954 pack. About 59 percent of the 1955 pack was made from Royal Annes and the rest from other sweet varieties.

Heavier Crop of Sour Cherries in 1955

Production of sour cherries in 1955, was estimated as of August 1 at 150,590 tons, 40 percent larger than in 1954 and 29 percent above average. The increase is the result of much larger tonnage in the Great Lakes States.

Although figures on the 1955 packs are not yet available, they probably are much larger than the 1954 packs of 2,254,000 cases (24-2½'s) of canned sour cherries, and 86,695,315 pounds of frozen sour cherries. Packers' stocks of canned RSP cherries on July 1, 1955 were 107,000 cases, 7 percent smaller than a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks on July 1 were 335,000 actual cases, 14 percent smaller. Prices received by growers for sour cherries for processing averaged considerably lower than in 1954.

During July the U. S. Department of Agriculture purchased 257,300 cases (6 No. 10's) of canned red sour pitted cherries for use in the National School Lunch Program. These cherries were obtained from processors in Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, and are to be delivered during the period August 15 through September 10 to schools participating in the National School Lunch Program.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

1955 Plum Crop Larger in California, Smaller in Michigan

The 1955 crop of fresh plums in California and Michigan was estimated as of August 1 at 85,100 tons, 8 percent larger than the 1954 crop but 2 percent under the 1944-53 average. The increase is the result of heavier output in California which more than offsets reduced tonnage in Michigan. The California crop of 81,000 tons comprises over 95 percent of the total.

Pacific Northwest Prune Crop Up Sharply in 1955

The 1955 crop of prunes in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho totals 108,700 tons, 61 percent larger than the short 1954 crop and 2 percent above average. Production is up considerably in all areas of these States this year. The larger Pacific Northwest crop this year probably will lead to increased shipments to fresh markets in September. It also may result in larger packs.

The 1954 pack of canned purple plums was 1,593,000 cases (24-2½'s), 24 percent larger than the relatively small 1953 pack. Production of frozen prunes was 4,497,957 pounds, 46 percent under the large 1953 pack. Packers' stocks of Pacific Northwest canned purple plums on June 1, 1955 were about 501,098 cases (24-2½'s), 52 percent larger than a year earlier. Cold-storage stocks of frozen plums and prunes on August 1, 1955 were about 4.6 million pounds, 1 percent above a year previously.

Fresh Plum Shipments Larger; Prices Lower Than in 1954

Shipments of fresh plums from California through August 13 of the 1955 season were about 14 percent larger than those of the same part of 1954. As shipments reached heavy volume in July, prices for the principal varieties on the New York auction dropped below a year earlier.

Smaller Production of Dried Prunes in California in 1955

The 1955 crop of dried prunes in California, which supplies most of the pack, is estimated at 146,000 tons, natural condition, dried. This is 18 percent under the 1954 crop and 16 percent below average.

GRAPES

Heavy Increase in 1955 Grape Crop

Production of grapes in 1955 was estimated as of August 1 at 3,185,500 tons, 24 percent larger than in 1954 and 9 percent above the 1944-53 average. The California crop of 2,966,000 tons is 27 percent larger than the 1954 crop. Production in other States for which estimates are made totals 219,500 tons, 9 percent under 1954. The prospective crop in Michigan is down sharply because of freeze damage earlier in the season. However, above-average crops are expected in other important Great Lakes States. In Arkansas, the crop is half of the short 1954 crop. With generally favorable weather so far this season, the Washington crop, mostly concords grown for juice, is expected to set a new record of 58,000 tons, 86 percent larger than in 1954.

Large Increase in Tonnage Processed Seems Likely

The large increase in the California grape crop this year consists mostly of table and raisin varieties. Harvest and shipment of these grapes to fresh markets has been delayed because the crop is slow in maturing. Mainly for this reason, about 18 percent fewer carloads had been shipped by August 6. But shipments are expected to be heavy during late summer and fall, and for the entire season probably will exceed those of the 1954 season. Even so, most of the increased production probably will be processed. With stocks of wine on June 30, 1955, as reported by the Internal Revenue Service, about 9 percent smaller than a year earlier, there may be some increase in tonnage crushed, mostly for wine. In previous years, a reduction of this size in wine stocks has sometimes led to increased demand for grapes for crushing into wine to replenish stocks. However, much of the increased tonnage probably will be dried into raisins.

Production of raisins in 1954 was 167,000 tons, natural condition, dried. This was 28 percent under production in 1953 and 32 percent below the 1944-53 average. Even with this reduction, supplies were larger than usual domestic consumption. To assist in the marketing of the 1954 output, the U. S. Department of Agriculture operated an export-payment program, similar to those of previous years. Under the 1954-55 program, about 15,659 tons had been declared for export by August 13, 1955.

Prices Declining With Increasing Shipments

Because of the light shipments of fresh grapes in June, New York auction market prices for Thompson seedless grapes averaged higher than a year earlier. But with increasing shipments in early July, prices declined to levels under a year previously. At shipping points in California in mid-August, prices for seedless grapes averaged lower than a year earlier, but those for Red Malaga and Ribier averaged higher.

ORANGES

Heavier Supplies of Fresh Oranges This Summer

As usual, California Valencia oranges will comprise most of the fresh oranges marketed during late summer. The California crop this year was estimated as of July 1 at 23,500,000 boxes, 31 percent larger than the small 1953-54 crop but 20 percent under the 1943-52 average. On August 1, about 12 million boxes of these oranges remained to be marketed, compared with less than 9 million a year earlier. Harvest of California Valencias usually is not completed until November or December. Most of the 1954-55 crop of Florida oranges had been harvested by August 1, and relatively small quantities continued to be marketed in August. Supplies from the 1955-56 Florida crop probably will become available in September, as usual, but not attain large volume until October.

Lower Prices for Larger Production This Summer

With sales of California Valencias heavier in July 1955 than a year earlier, prices received by growers and at terminal auctions averaged somewhat under the high levels of July 1954. Auction prices declined in early August to a level considerably below the relatively high prices of a year earlier. Stocks of canned orange juice held by Florida packers on August 1 were about 19 percent smaller than on that date in 1954. Cold storage holdings of frozen orange juice, mostly concentrate, were about 6 percent below a year earlier. Combined stocks of these two items, single-strength basis, were about 7 percent smaller. This will tend to reduce competition with fresh oranges during late summer and early fall.

Increased Exports of California Oranges

Exports of fresh oranges from California, chiefly Valencias, under the 1954-55 export-payment program totaled about 2.1 million boxes by August 13, 1955, 5 percent larger than by that date in 1954. Exports of California concentrated orange juice were 19 percent heavier. The current program continues for both fresh and processed oranges. On July 30, 1954, the program for the 1953-54 season was terminated for fresh oranges, partly because of the lighter remaining supplies, but was continued for processed oranges.

GRAPEFRUIT

Most of the fresh market supplies of grapefruit during September will come from the California summer crop, supplemented by small imports from the West Indies. Supplies will continue seasonally light until grapefruit from the 1955-56 crop in Florida is marketed in heavy volume. Usually, harvest of the Florida crop gets under way in September and becomes heavy in October. In July 1955, prices received by growers for grapefruit averaged considerably higher than a year earlier. The light summer supplies usually bring the highest prices of the year.

Stocks of canned grapefruit sections and citrus salad held by Florida packers on August 6, 1955 were about 60 percent larger than a year earlier. But stocks of canned grapefruit juice were 42 percent smaller.

For use in the National School Lunch Program, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has purchased 221,075 cases of Florida canned grapefruit sections. These purchases, made with Section 6 funds, are for delivery during August 16 through September 10, 1955.

Exports of fresh grapefruit from California under the current export-payment program were approximately 189,000 boxes by August 13, 1955. This was about 1 percent less than a year earlier under a similar program.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Supplies of 1954-55 crop California lemons remaining to be marketed after August 1 were somewhat larger than a year earlier. With demand stimulated by hot weather, terminal auction prices advanced considerably during July. Prices in mid-August averaged moderately above the relatively high prices of a year previously.

Since the start of the 1954-55 season, retail prices for frozen concentrate for lemonade have averaged lower each month than in the same month of 1953-54. At these lower prices consumer purchases have been higher each month except June, which was relatively cool.

Through August 1 of the 1954-55 season, slightly more lemons had been sold for fresh use, but much less had been processed, than in the same part of 1953-54. By July 30, 1955, output of frozen concentrate for lemonade was about 7.2 million gallons, 26 percent under a year earlier. Production of most other lemon products also was down.

Production of limes in Florida in 1955-56 was estimated as of July 1 at 400,000 boxes, compared with 380,000 in 1954-55 and 230,000, the average for 1943-52. Fresh market shipments of these limes run seasonally high during June-October. Prices received by growers for limes in July 1955 averaged $2.70 per box, basis the packing-house door, about 9 percent higher than a year earlier.

DRIED FRUITS

Heavier 1955 Pack Seems Probable

Production of dried prunes in California was estimated as of August 1 at 146,000 tons (natural condition, dried), compared with 179,000 tons in 1954. In 1954, about 3,200 tons also were dried in Oregon, and a small tonnage probably will be dried again this year in this State. With the heavy increase in production of grapes in California, a considerable increase in output of raisins seems likely. Raisins and prunes

usually comprise over 80 percent of the production of dried fruits. Among other dried fruits, there may be an increase in apricots but a decrease in peaches. Total production of dried fruits in 1955 probably will be somewhat larger than the 1954 pack of a little over 400,000 tons (processed weight). This excluded substandard prunes and figs.

Raisin Export and Date Diversion Payment Programs

Under the Department's current export-payment program for raisins, about 15,659 tons had been declared for export by August 13, 1955. The rate of payment is 1.5 cents a pound. Exports under the 1953-54 program totaled 53,311 tons; and under a supplemental program for 1952 and 1953 surpluspool raisins, exports totaled about 6,909 tons. The rate for each of the latter two programs was 2 cents a pound.

Under the current diversion program to encourage increased utilization of dates produced in continental United States, 1,258,042 pounds had been approved for diversion by the Department of Agriculture by August 13, 1955. The rate of payment for diversion is 4 cents a pound.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Large Pack of Canned Fruits in Prospect for 1955-56

The 1955-56 commercial pack of canned fruits in continental United States probably will not be greatly different from the large 1954-55 pack. Large increases in the packs of canned apricots and sweet and sour cherries and a smaller increase for peaches seem probable. Decreases may occur in canned pears, apples and applesauce. The 1954-55 pack was about 3 billion pounds, the equivalent of 69 million cases of 24 No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cans, and the second largest on record.

Stocks of 10 items of canned fruits combined (applesauce, apricots, sour cherries, fruit cocktail and salad, peaches, pears, apples, berries, sweet cherries, and plums and prunes) held by packers on June 1, 1955 were about 6 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of canned apples, applesauce, and pears were much larger, while those of apricots and peaches were much smaller. On July 1, 1955, packers' stocks of canned apples were more than 5 times the light stocks a year earlier, those of applesauce were more than 3 times the medium-sized stocks of a year previously, but those of sour cherries were 7 percent smaller. Figures on packers' stocks on July 1 for other items are not available.

Stocks of the first 6 of the above 10 listed items plus pineapple held by wholesale distributors on July 1, 1955 were about 7 percent larger than on that date in 1954.

In the 1954-55 season for processing Florida citrus fruits, the pack of canned grapefruit sections was over 5.2 million cases (24 No. 2's), 21 percent larger than the 1953-54 pack. The pack of citrus salad was a little over 800,000 cases, down 7 percent. Stocks of these two items combined held by packers on August 6, 1955 were over 2.2 million cases, 60 percent larger than a year earlier.

Stocks of Florida Canned Citrus Juices Much Smaller Than a Year Ago

Stocks of canned single-strength citrus juices held by Florida packers on August 6, 1955 totaled nearly 5.5 million cases (24-2's), 35 percent under a year earlier. Stocks of grapefruit juice were 2.5 million cases, down 42 percent; and stocks of orange juice were 2.1 million cases, down 25 percent. Total movement of these juices into the distributive trade during the current season has been nearly as large as in 1953-54.

The 1954-55 Florida pack of canned single-strength citrus juices was about 32.7 million cases, 18 percent smaller than the 1953-54 pack. Output of each kind of juice was down. Production of the completed packs and the percentages under 1953-54 are as follows: Orange, 16.5 million cases, 7 percent; grapefruit, 10.8 million cases, 27 percent; blend, 5.0 million cases, 22 percent; and tangerine, 0.4 million cases, 46 percent. In addition, 1,550,400 gallons of canned concentrated orange juice (hot pack) were made, 17 percent more than in 1953-54. Total production of canned citrus juices in 1954-55, including the California pack, probably will be 10 percent under 1953-54,

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Small Increase in Production in 1955 Seems Likely

Total production of frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1955 may be a little larger than the 1954 output. Among deciduous fruits, increases are expected for strawberries and cherries, the two principal items. Total production of frozen deciduous fruits probably will be slightly larger than the 1954 output of about 523 million pounds.

Some increase in production of frozen citrus juices also may occur. In Florida where the 1954-55 season has ended, the pack of frozen orange concentrate was 64.9 million gallons (642 million pounds), 1 percent under the 1953-54 pack. The packs of other frozen concentrates in Florida in 1954-55 were as follows: Grapefruit juice, 1.2 million gallons, down 26 percent; blended orange and grapefruit juice, 546,000 gallons, down 38 percent; and tangerine juice, 872,000 gallons, up 97 percent. In Florida, the season for making frozen lime concentrate got well under way in June with the output of 108,000 gallons. Production will continue seasonally large during summer.

In California, the season for making frozen orange concentrate will extend into fall. Output this year may exceed the 1954 pack of 1,447,000 gallons. Production of frozen concentrate for lemonade was over 7.2 million gallons by July 30, about 26 percent smaller than a year earlier. Output of other frozen lemon products also was smaller.

Cold-Storage Stocks of Frozen Fruits
Larger, Those of Fruit Juices Smaller,
On August 1, 1955 Than a Year Earlier

Cold storage holdings of frozen fruits and fruit juices on August 1, 1955 were about 798 million pounds, slightly more than a year earlier. Stocks of deciduous fruits and berries in storage on August 1 were 382 million pounds, 13 percent larger. Strawberries at 153 million pounds and cherries at 85 million were the two largest items in storage August 1. Stocks of strawberries were 6 percent larger than a year earlier, and cherries were 28 percent larger. During July stocks of these two items increased 47 million and 66 million pounds, respectively. Total stocks of deciduous fruits increased 131 million pounds during July 1955, compared with an increase of 115 million pounds during July 1954.

Total stocks of frozen fruit juices in cold storage on August 1, 1955 were about 416 million pounds, 9 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks of orange juice, mostly concentrate, were over 310 million pounds (31.3 million gallons), 6 percent smaller than a year previously. During July stocks of this juice decreased 6.1 million gallons, compared with about 4.1 million during July 1954. Each month since the start of the 1954-55 season for citrus, movement of frozen orange juice into consumption has been somewhat larger than in the corresponding month of 1953-54. For the 7-month period December 1954-June 1955, total movement has been about 15 percent larger. With movement continuing at this rate, stocks on December 1, the start of the new season for making frozen orange juice, will be under 10 million gallons, considerably smaller than a year earlier.

TREE NUTS

Total production of almonds, filberts, walnuts, and pecans in 1955 was estimated as of August 1 at 157,940 tons, about 8 percent smaller than in 1954 and 16 percent under the 1944-53 average. The walnut crop is the only one for which larger production is in prospect this year.

The walnut crop of California and Oregon is expected to total 78,700 tons, 4 percent larger than in 1954 and 9 percent above average. The California crop of 72,000 tons is up 5,000 tons, more than offsetting a small decrease in Oregon. The almond crop in California is expected to be 37,200 tons, 14 percent below the 1954 tonnage and 3 percent under average. Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 6,620 tons, 24 percent smaller than in 1954 and 14 percent below average. The crop of 6,000 tons in Oregon, the main producing State, is 2,000 tons smaller than the 1954 crop.

Total production of pecans in 1955 in 10 commercial States (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas) is expected to be 35,420 tons. The crop is 22 percent smaller than in 1954, 50 percent below average, and the smallest since 1936. The prospective production of improved varieties is 9,200 tons, less than half the comparatively small 1954 crop and less than one-third of average. The crop of wild or seedling varieties is expected to total 26,220 tons, 2 percent larger than the relatively light 1954 crop but 31 percent under average. Freezes in late March drastically cut production in most of the southeastern States, which usually grow most of the improved pecans. This is the second successive small crop of pecans. Supplies will be lighter than last year, and prices probably higher, especially for improved varieties.

FRESH FRUIT SUPPLIES IN 19 MARKETS, 1953 and 1954

A good indication of the nature, seasonality, and other characteristics of supplies of fresh fruits in the United States may be obtained from data on carlot unloads in principal markets. Such data for 19 metropolitan markets for 1953 and 1954 are available and have been summarized by kind of fruit, volume, source, type of transport, and month unloaded. Results of a similar study for 17 markets in 1952 were published in The Fruit Situation, June 1953.

In the current study, total unloads in the 19 markets were the equivalent of approximately 267,384 carloads in 1953 and 259,330 carloads in 1954. 1/ These unloads provided probably about 45 percent of total fresh fruit consumed in the United States each year.

New York led in unloads in both 1953 and 1954 with about 33 percent of total unloads in the 19 markets (tables 1 and 2). In both years, Los Angeles with about 11 percent was second, and Chicago with 9 percent was third. In 1953 about 66 percent of total unloads in the 19 markets were shipped by rail, boat, and air, and 34 percent by truck. 2/ In 1954, unloads from the two classes of shipments were 63 and 37 percent, respectively, of the total. The reduction in the percentage moved by rail, boat, and air in 1954 was partly the result of a strike that led to boats regularly discharging cargo at New York unloading at other ports for truck movement beyond to receivers. Of the total unloads in 17 markets in 1952, about 67 percent moved by rail, boat and air, and 33 percent by truck.

1/ These markets are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Baltimore, St. Louis, Atlanta, San Francisco, Dallas - Ft. Worth, Denver, Kansas City (Mo.), Oakland (Calif.), Seattle (Wash.), Washington (D. C.), and New Orleans. 2/ Type of shipment relates to the movement between local shipping point or seaport and metropolitan market within continental United States.

Fruit grown in the United States comprised about two-thirds of total unloads in both 1953 and 1954. Each year most of the imports were bananas. In 1954 about 44 percent of total unloads of bananas in the 19 markets were at New York. Mainly for this reason, this market also led in unloads of all imported fruit.

Unloads of fresh fruits in the 19 markets in 1953 and 1954 are summarized by kind of fruit and method of shipment in tables 3 and 4. Noncitrus fruits, including bananas, comprised about 68 percent of total unloads in 1953 and 70 percent in 1954. Each year total unloads of citrus fruit were only a little larger than those of bananas. For fruit grown in the United States, noncitrus comprised 53 percent in 1953 and 55 percent in 1954. Each year about two-thirds of the citrus unloads but a little less than one-half of the noncitrus were moved by rail, boat, and air. Heavy rail shipments of citrus fruits from California to eastern markets contributed much to the larger citrus total by rail, boat, and air than by truck. Much the greater part of the unloads of grapes, pears, and plums and prunes were shipped by rail, indicating shipment from western producing areas to eastern markets.

Total supplies of fresh citrus and noncitrus fruits in the 19 markets in 1953, as indicated by unloads, are shown by type of shipment and month in table 5. Unloads of individual kinds of fruits in these markets in 1954 are presented by type of shipment and month in table 6. The seasonal character of supplies in 1954 is depicted by the cover charts.

Supplies of all fresh fruits combined in the 19 metropolitan markets in 1954 were seasonally the largest during June-October, a period of heavy movement of freshly-harvested deciduous fruits. The peak in March probably is partly the result of delayed unloads from the preceding month due to a strike. With this exception, supplies were seasonally the lowest during late fall, winter, and early spring. During this period, reductions in supplies of noncitrus fruits were greater than seasonal increases in citrus. In each month of 1954, unloads from shipments made by rail, boat, and air were considerably larger than those by truck. Peak shipments for the former type of transport were in June, and for the latter in August.

The monthly unload figures for individual kinds of fruits in table 6 portray seasonal patterns for most fresh noncitrus fruits that are in contrast to those for most citrus fruits. Supplies of most noncitrus fruits are heaviest during summer, when those of most citrus are the lightest. Among important individual fruits, bananas stand out not only as the leader in unloads but also in not varying greatly in unloads from month to month throughout the year. Moreover, unloads in each of the 19 markets did not change greatly from month to month.

Movement of fresh citrus fruit in 1954, as indicated by unloads in the 19 markets, was heaviest by rail, boat, and air each month of the year. (Inside cover chart). The same was true for noncitrus fruits except in March when some unloads especially of bananas, were shunted from boat to truck, as previously mentioned.

THE FRUIT SITUATION IS ISSUED 4 TIMES A YEAR,
IN JANUARY, JUNE, AUGUST, AND OCTOBER

Table 1.- Fresh fruit: Unloads at 19 metropolitan markets, by market, source, and type of shipment, United States, 1953

(carlot equivalent)

Markets	Domestic fruit			Imports			Grand total
	Rail, boat and air	Truck	Total	Rail, boat and air	Truck	Total	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
New York	32,497	14,310	46,807	41,324	33	41,357	88,164
Los Angeles	456	21,616	22,072	7,331	858	8,189	30,261
Chicago	13,715	4,161	17,876	5,129	446	5,575	23,451
Philadelphia	10,699	4,971	15,670	266	2,902	3,168	18,838
Boston	9,040	2,678	11,718	336	2,834	3,170	14,888
Detroit	7,803	1,498	9,301	4,081	131	4,212	13,513
Cleveland	5,043	1,725	6,768	2,002	389	2,391	9,159
Baltimore	3,498	2,241	5,739	2,111	21	2,132	7,871
Atlanta	1,594	3,207	4,801	113	2,286	2,399	7,200
St. Louis	3,941	1,561	5,502	1,720	113	1,833	7,335
San Francisco	163	4,316	4,479	1,563	190	1,753	6,232
Oakland, California	76	2,759	2,835	1,464	8	1,472	4,307
Seattle	1,037	1,839	2,876	1,267	7	1,274	4,150
Washington, D. C.	1,015	1,881	2,896	135	644	779	3,675
Denver	1,115	1,709	2,824	781	492	1,273	4,097
New Orleans	1,282	1,232	2,514	11	69	80	2,594
Pittsburgh	6,111	2,762	8,873	2,531	347	2,878	11,751
Kansas City, Missouri	1,758	1,347	3,105	1,022	296	1,318	4,423
Dallas-Fort Worth	1,392	2,037	3,429	1,290	756	2,046	5,675
Total	102,235	77,850	180,085	74,477	12,822	87,299	267,384

Table 2.- Fresh fruit: Unloads at 19 metropolitan markets, by market, source, and type of shipment, United States, 1954

(Carlot equivalent)

Markets	Domestic fruit			Imports			Grand total
	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Total	Rail, boat and air	Truck	Total	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
New York	30,384	15,331	45,715	33,898	3,982	37,880	83,595
Los Angeles	671	20,943	21,614	6,773	687	7,460	29,074
Chicago	12,477	5,041	17,518	5,290	465	5,755	23,273
Philadelphia	9,825	5,133	14,958	141	2,852	2,993	17,951
Boston	8,456	3,325	11,781	337	2,609	2,946	14,727
Detroit	7,373	1,672	9,045	3,988	145	4,133	13,178
Cleveland	4,712	1,798	6,510	1,877	391	2,268	8,778
Baltimore	3,058	2,526	5,584	2,999	23	3,022	8,606
Atlanta	1,437	3,229	4,666	185	2,249	2,434	7,100
St. Louis	3,578	1,748	5,326	2,031	173	2,204	7,530
San Francisco	108	4,137	4,245	1,552	139	1,691	5,936
Oakland, California	49	2,768	2,817	1,480	7	1,487	4,304
Seattle	1,143	1,819	2,962	1,246	14	1,260	4,222
Washington, D. C.	936	1,906	2,842	439	561	1,000	3,842
Denver	1,009	1,992	3,001	1,012	373	1,385	4,386
New Orleans	1,216	1,587	2,803	24	27	51	2,854
Pittsburgh	5,608	2,574	8,182	2,395	244	2,639	10,821
Kansas City, Missouri	1,395	1,623	3,018	1,046	301	1,347	4,365
Dallas-Fort Worth	987	1,825	2,812	1,403	573	1,976	4,788
Total	94,422	80,977	175,399	68,116	15,815	83,931	259,330

Table 3.- Fresh fruit: Unloads at 19 metropolitan markets, by kind of fruit, source, and type of shipment, United States, 1953 1/

(Carlot equivalents)

Commodity	Domestic fruit			Imports			Grand total
	Rail, boat and air	Truck	Total	Rail, boat and air	Truck	Total	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Noncitrus							
Apples	9,482	20,023	29,505	827	52	879	30,384
Apricots	481	513	994	1	---	1	995
Avocados	217	1,817	2,034	39	52	91	2,125
Bananas	---	---	---	70,147	11,863	82,010	82,010
Blueberries	---	960	960	47	---	47	1,007
Raspberries	---	173	173	---	---	---	173
Strawberries	1,756	4,155	5,911	---	26	26	5,937
Other berries (incl. mixed) 2/	1	190	191	---	---	---	191
Cherries	1,597	316	1,913	58	---	58	1,971
Cranberries	269	299	568	---	---	---	568
Dates	52	13	65	10	1	11	76
Figs	57	115	172	---	1	1	173
Grapes	13,668	3,443	17,111	264	43	307	17,418
Nectarines	282	350	632	39	8	47	679
Olives	23	1	24	2	---	2	26
Peaches	4,863	14,355	19,218	31	26	57	19,275
Pears	6,667	1,961	8,628	351	54	405	9,033
Persimmons	10	48	58	---	---	---	58
Pineapples	20	26	46	2,339	612	2,951	2,997
Plums and prunes	4,668	1,276	5,944	38	8	46	5,990
Pomegranates	67	50	117	1	---	1	118
Other noncitrus (incl. mixed) 3/	742	47	789	62	1	63	852
Total noncitrus	44,922	50,131	95,053	74,256	12,747	87,003	182,056
Citrus							
Grapefruit	10,272	8,492	18,764	171	30	201	18,965
Lemons	7,135	1,773	8,908	6	---	6	8,914
Limes	7	259	266	42	19	61	327
Oranges	32,136	15,231	47,367	1	10	11	47,378
Tangerines	2,260	1,885	4,145	1	16	17	4,162
Other citrus (incl. mixed) 4/	5,503	79	5,582	---	---	---	5,582
Total citrus	57,313	27,719	85,032	221	75	296	85,328
Grand total	102,235	77,850	180,085	74,477	12,822	87,299	267,384

1/ These markets are Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas and Fort Worth, Denver, Detroit, Kansas City (Missouri), Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Oakland (California), Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington, D. C. 2/ Blackberries, loganberries, youngberries, boysenberries, dewberries, gooseberries, currants, and mixed berries. 3/ Mangoes, papayas, prickly pears, quenepas, quinces, crab apples, and other mixed fruits. 4/ Kumquats, loquats, satsumas, tangelos, and other mixed citrus.

Table 4.- Fresh fruit: Unloads at 19 metropolitan markets, by kind of fruit, source, and type of shipment, United States, 1954 1/

(carlot equivalents)

Commodity	Domestic fruit			Imports			Grand total
	Rail, boat and air	Truck	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Total	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Noncitrus							
Apples	9,995	20,595	30,590	625	82	707	31,297
Apricots	345	366	711	2	---	2	713
Avocados	200	1,575	1,775	27	24	51	1,826
Bananas	0	0	0	63,217	14,560	77,777	77,777
Blueberries	2	963	965	51	96	147	1,112
Raspberries	1	138	139	---	---	---	139
Strawberries	1,796	3,303	5,099	---	9	9	5,108
Other berries (includ. mixed) 2/	4	204	208	---	---	---	208
Cherries	1,591	320	1,911	13	---	13	1,924
Cranberries	223	519	742	---	---	---	742
Dates	80	8	88	---	23	23	111
Figs	80	129	209	---	1	1	210
Grapes	14,566	3,626	18,192	164	41	205	18,397
Nectarines	523	475	998	28	4	32	1,030
Olives	34	3	37	---	---	---	37
Peaches	3,963	16,506	20,469	17	8	25	20,494
Pears	7,013	2,431	9,444	139	13	152	9,596
Persimmons	32	88	120	---	---	---	120
Pineapples	0	37	37	2,473	718	3,191	3,228
Plums and prunes	3,357	1,210	4,567	34	21	55	4,622
Pomegranates	109	49	158	---	---	---	158
Other noncitrus (includ. mixed) 3/	772	76	848	1,190	156	1,346	2,194
Total noncitrus	44,686	52,621	97,307	67,980	15,756	83,736	181,043
Citrus							
Grapefruit	10,373	9,657	20,030	130	43	173	20,203
Lemons	6,938	1,810	8,748	---	---	---	8,748
Limes	7	311	318	4	8	12	330
Oranges	26,399	14,888	41,287	2	3	5	41,292
Tangerines	1,511	1,656	3,167	---	5	5	3,172
Other citrus (includ. mixed) 4/	4,508	34	4,542	---	---	---	4,542
Total citrus	49,736	28,356	78,092	136	59	195	78,287
Grand total	94,422	80,977	175,399	68,116	15,815	83,931	259,330

1/ These markets are Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas-Ft. Worth, Denver, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Oakland (Calif.), Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, and Wash.D.C.

2/ Blackberries, loganberries, youngberries, boysenberries, dewberries, gooseberries, currants, and mixed berries.

3/ Mangoes, papayas, prickly pears, quenepas, quinces, crab apples, and other mixed fruits.

4/ Kumquats, loquats, satsumas, tangelos, and other mixed citrus.

Table 5.- Fresh fruit: Unloads at 19 metropolitan markets, by months, source, and type of shipment, United States, 1953 1/

(Carlot equivalents)

Commodity and month	Domestic fruit			Imports			Grand total
	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Total	Rail, boat, and air	Truck	Total	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Noncitrus							
January	1,979	2,454	4,433	4,912	978	5,890	10,323
February	2,020	2,071	4,091	5,534	1,010	6,544	10,635
March	2,189	2,020	4,209	7,090	1,192	8,282	12,491
April	1,821	1,920	3,741	7,040	1,245	8,285	12,026
May	1,768	2,174	3,942	7,768	1,403	9,171	13,113
June	3,894	5,288	9,182	7,138	1,230	8,368	17,550
July	6,014	7,375	13,389	6,820	1,014	7,834	21,223
August	4,914	8,453	13,367	5,426	968	6,394	19,761
September	5,442	7,039	12,481	5,833	972	6,805	19,286
October	7,216	5,257	12,473	4,806	937	5,743	18,216
November	4,854	3,250	8,104	5,090	864	5,954	14,058
December	2,811	2,830	5,641	6,799	934	7,733	13,374
Total	44,922	50,131	95,053	74,256	12,747	87,003	182,056
Citrus							
January	5,526	3,192	8,718	1	20	21	8,739
February	5,691	2,795	8,486	2	2	4	8,490
March	5,883	2,874	8,757	---	1	1	8,758
April	5,434	2,606	8,040	---	4	4	8,044
May	5,489	2,297	7,786	2	7	9	7,795
June	5,184	1,555	6,739	4	3	7	6,746
July	4,265	1,128	5,393	21	1	22	5,415
August	3,253	952	4,205	37	5	42	4,247
September	3,117	1,133	4,250	153	29	182	4,432
October	3,454	2,536	5,990	1	---	1	5,991
November	3,721	3,197	6,918	---	3	3	6,921
December	6,296	3,454	9,750	---	---	---	9,750
Total	57,313	27,719	85,032	221	75	296	85,328
All Fruits							
January	7,505	5,646	13,151	4,913	998	5,911	19,062
February	7,711	4,866	12,577	5,536	1,012	6,548	19,125
March	8,072	4,894	12,966	7,090	1,193	8,283	21,249
April	7,255	4,526	11,781	7,040	1,249	8,289	20,070
May	7,257	4,471	11,728	7,770	1,410	9,180	20,908
June	9,078	6,843	15,921	7,142	1,233	8,375	24,296
July	10,279	8,503	18,782	6,841	1,015	7,856	26,638
August	8,167	9,405	17,572	5,463	973	6,436	24,008
September	8,559	8,172	16,731	5,986	1,001	6,987	23,718
October	10,670	7,793	18,463	4,807	937	5,744	24,207
November	8,575	6,447	15,022	5,090	867	5,957	20,979
December	9,107	6,284	15,391	6,799	934	7,733	23,124
Total	102,235	77,850	180,085	74,477	12,822	87,299	267,384

1/ See footnote 1 in table 3.

Table 6 .- Fruits: Unloads at 19 Metropolitan Markets, by rail, boat and air and by truck, 1954

Rail, boat and air

Commodity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	Carloads	Carloads	Carloads	Carloads	Carloads	Carloads	Carloads	Carloads	Carloads	Carloads	Carloads	Carloads	Carloads
Noncitrus													
Apples	1,009	946	1,362	1,322	1,149	746	317	125	174	1,031	1,165	1,274	10,620
Apricots	---	---	---	---	---	178	144	22	---	1	---	2	347
Avocados	26	32	44	35	28	29	9	3	---	1	4	16	227
Bananas	4,782	5,497	4,058	6,354	5,642	6,259	5,705	5,381	4,828	4,751	5,130	4,830	63,217
Blueberries	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	29	22	---	---	---	53
Raspberries	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1
Strawberries	---	6	31	436	477	274	258	97	119	78	19	1	1,796
Other berries (including mixed)	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
Cherries	2	---	---	---	101	587	733	179	---	---	---	2	1,604
Cranberries	4	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	57	109	47	223
Dates	4	11	2	---	---	---	2	---	7	17	24	13	80
Figs	---	---	---	---	---	9	8	34	27	2	---	---	80
Grapes	348	350	471	366	133	674	902	1,419	2,016	4,169	2,875	1,007	14,730
Nectarines	---	23	5	---	---	102	170	242	9	---	---	---	551
Olives	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	4	19	10	---	34
Peaches	1	14	2	---	1	698	1,334	1,292	630	8	---	---	3,980
Pears	531	477	422	344	218	37	388	1,151	1,263	1,028	743	550	7,152
Persimmons	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	23	5	32
Pineapples	131	231	298	472	485	302	88	64	42	50	179	131	2,473
Plums and prunes	17	8	8	---	32	805	775	825	801	119	---	1	3,391
Pomegranates	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18	75	15	1	109
Other noncitrus (including mixed)	129	142	75	81	166	295	310	252	160	119	109	124	1,962
Total	6,984	7,738	6,778	9,410	8,433	10,999	11,146	11,115	10,125	11,529	10,405	8,004	112,666
Citrus													
Grapefruit	1,174	1,158	1,537	1,309	1,190	959	399	292	214	688	710	873	10,503
Lemons	372	366	451	461	653	1,164	996	768	455	399	441	392	6,938
Limes	2	---	1	3	---	1	2	1	---	---	---	1	11
Oranges	2,495	2,564	2,792	2,601	2,511	2,435	1,710	1,619	1,619	1,766	1,866	2,423	26,401
Tangerines	419	122	64	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	140	762	1,511
Other citrus (including mixed)	649	589	738	497	386	219	138	91	27	67	232	875	4,508
Total	5,111	4,799	5,583	4,875	4,740	4,798	3,245	2,771	2,315	2,920	3,389	5,326	49,872
Total citrus and noncitrus	12,095	12,537	12,361	14,285	13,173	15,797	14,391	13,886	12,440	14,449	13,794	13,330	162,538

Truck

Noncitrus													
Apples	2,036	1,802	1,825	1,032	557	330	588	941	2,912	3,751	2,666	2,237	20,677
Apricots	---	---	---	---	5	212	132	17	---	---	---	---	366
Avocados	135	119	131	129	87	84	91	110	117	140	220	236	1,599
Bananas	769	896	4,368	1,276	840	1,054	940	906	979	906	832	794	14,560
Blueberries	---	---	---	---	6	255	473	262	59	3	1	---	1,059
Raspberries	---	---	---	---	1	29	72	18	5	8	5	---	138
Strawberries	52	105	145	456	1,106	976	286	80	54	39	9	4	3,312
Other berries (including mixed)	---	---	---	---	10	78	69	46	1	---	---	---	204
Cherries	---	---	---	---	72	155	84	9	---	---	---	---	320
Cranberries	15	7	1	---	---	---	---	---	59	183	181	73	519
Dates	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	8	20	31
Figs	---	---	---	---	1	29	12	30	34	19	4	1	130
Grapes	96	111	130	75	47	219	341	615	805	680	364	184	3,667
Nectarines	---	4	1	---	---	96	197	174	7	---	---	---	479
Olives	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	---	3
Peaches	---	2	1	---	113	3,416	4,424	5,731	2,734	93	---	---	16,514
Pears	119	105	71	49	23	1	177	803	509	338	162	87	2,444
Persimmons	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	36	35	13	88
Pineapples	25	41	137	86	151	169	29	10	7	11	44	45	755
Plums and prunes	4	1	15	---	5	268	352	322	251	13	---	---	1,231
Pomegranates	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21	24	3	1	49
Other noncitrus (including mixed)	2	3	37	5	5	19	25	61	19	25	13	18	232
Total	3,253	3,196	6,863	3,108	3,029	7,390	8,292	10,135	8,579	6,271	4,548	3,713	68,377
Citrus													
Grapefruit	1,062	950	1,251	989	897	491	293	198	540	1,046	1,086	897	9,700
Lemons	113	97	133	160	141	193	226	189	190	120	114	134	1,810
Limes	6	6	6	9	23	65	77	47	25	13	22	20	319
Oranges	1,696	1,825	1,881	1,490	1,204	817	486	416	448	1,221	1,673	1,734	14,891
Tangerines	323	89	44	10	---	---	---	---	---	1	414	780	1,661
Other citrus (including mixed)	3	1	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	2	19	6	34
Total	3,203	2,968	3,315	2,659	2,267	1,566	1,082	850	1,203	2,403	3,328	3,571	28,415
Total citrus and noncitrus	6,456	6,164	10,178	5,767	5,296	8,956	9,374	10,985	9,782	8,674	7,876	7,284	96,792

Rail, boat, and air, and truck

Noncitrus	10,237	10,934	13,641	12,518	11,462	18,389	19,438	21,250	18,704	17,800	14,953	11,717	181,043
Citrus	8,314	7,767	8,898	7,534	7,007	6,364	4,327	3,621	3,518	5,323	6,717	8,897	78,287
All fruit	18,551	18,701	22,539	20,052	18,469	24,753	23,765	24,871	22,222	23,123	21,670	20,614	259,330

Table 7.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings 1953 and 1954 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1953	1954	July 31 average 1950-54	July 31 1954	July 31 1955
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	42,356	60,094	1/16,192	1/12,508	1/22,705
Apricots	3,962	5,404	3,887	3,368	4,054
Blackberries	17,966	14,156	6,388	7,184	4,322
Blueberries	13,988	20,971	6,586	7,714	12,341
Cherries	116,981	90,334	53,911	66,085	84,504
Grapes	10,110	9,411	5,555	2,007	5,474
Peaches	32,171	36,380	8,978	11,546	10,324
Plums and Prunes	8,356	4,498	3,702	4,589	4,644
Raspberries	33,870	31,800	30,320	31,963	30,775
Strawberries	225,963	221,446	134,565	144,540	153,178
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	15,934	17,822	12,817	15,681	29,005
Orange juice 2/	See below		2/210,113	2/330,004	2/310,256
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	71,372	128,003	105,681
Other fruit	20,304	10,674	24,523	29,445	29,499
Total of above	541,961	522,990	588,909	794,637	797,762
Citrus juices (Season beginning Nov. 1)	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons			
Orange					
Concentrated	66,978	3/64,877	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	39	---	---	---	---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	1,677	3/1,208	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	0	---	---	---	---
Blend					
Concentrated	965	3/546	---	---	---
Lemon					
Concentrated	1,316	---	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	984	---	---	---	---
Lemonade base	9,845	---	---	---	---
Tangerine	443	872	---	---	---

1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juice and purees.
2/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.
3/ Florida pack only.

Pack data compiled from reports of National Association of Frozen Food Packers and Florida Canners Association.

Table 8.- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1953 and 1954 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks			
			Canners		Distributors	
	1953	1954 1/	June 1 1954	June 1 1955	July 1 1954	July 1 1955
	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned fruits						
Apples	2,706	4,333	346	1,466	383	449
Applesauce	6,983	9,378	1,033	2,798	1,128	1,332
Apricots	4,759	2,796	1,033	225	611	451
Cherries, R. S. P.	2,829	2,254	195	172	390	335
Cherries, other	1,059	953	218	270	285	246
Citrus segments	3,600	4,173	1,629	2,281	2/495	2/511
Cranberries	2,812	2,961	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits 3/	9,217	9,994	1,549	1,446	1,330	1,696
Peaches	21,100	18,481	3,399	1,046	2,600	2,557
Pears	5,808	7,775	880	1,587	976	1,146
Pineapple	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,868	2,048
Plums and prunes	1,399	1,706	4/330	4/501	413	415

	Pack			Stocks			
		Florida 5/		Canners		Distributors	
	Total 1953-54	1953-54	1954-55	July 3 1954	July 2 1955	July 1 1954	July 1 1955
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned juices							
Apple	3,021	---	6/4,072	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Blended orange and grapefruit	6,525	6,402	4,994	1,631	1,441	605	507
Grapefruit	15,609	14,882	10,784	5,301	3,862	1,249	1,034
Orange	18,655	17,790	16,518	3,960	3,766	1,709	1,453
Pineapple	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,097	1,121
Tangerine and tangerine blends	801	801	429	389	234	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Grapefruit segments only. 3/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. Includes remanufactured on a calendar year basis. 4/ Northwest canned purple plums only. 5/ Data not available on 1954-55 California pack. 6/ Total pack, U. S.

n.a. means "not available."

Canners' stock and pack data from National Canners Association, Canners League of California, and Florida Canners Association. Wholesale distributors' stocks from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 9.- Production and utilization of principal fruits, crops of 1953 and 1954

Commodity and crop year	Total production	Production having value	Farm disposition		Utilization of sales (fresh equivalent)					
			For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Crushed	Other processed
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Apples										
1953	93,307	93,307	3,880	89,427	62,948	13,310	3,272	1,219	---	1/8,678
1954	109,512	109,212	4,479	104,733	66,505	19,272	3,731	2,165	---	1/13,060
Peaches										
1953	64,473	63,227	3,868	59,359	29,967	26,152	2,342	856	---	2/42
1954	61,316	60,193	3,434	56,759	29,360	23,597	2,661	1,086	---	2/55
Pears										
1953	29,081	29,006	1,968	27,038	3/13,313	13,304	421	---	---	---
1954	30,434	30,434	1,868	28,566	3/12,037	15,754	775	---	---	---
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots										
1953	243,000	---	2,360	240,640	27,890	4/122,450	88,200	2,100	---	---
1954	155,400	---	2,830	152,570	23,500	4/ 90,470	36,600	2,000	---	---
Cherries										
1953	224,010	---	9,245	214,765	43,600	2/78,275	---	59,280	---	5/33,610
1954	205,630	---	9,110	196,520	42,895	2/68,855	---	43,730	---	5/41,040
Grapes										
1953	2,700,000	---	19,590	2,680,410	530,096	27,000	929,000	---	1,194,314	---
1954	2,569,400	---	20,010	2,549,390	541,865	28,400	669,300	---	1,309,825	---
Olives										
1953	28,000	---	200	27,800	400	16,900	---	---	5,200	5,300
1954	52,000	---	200	51,800	700	29,400	---	---	16,000	5,700
Plums										
1953	92,400	85,400	780	84,620	81,060	4/3,560	---	---	---	---
1954	78,600	74,600	780	73,820	68,535	4/5,285	---	---	---	---
Prunes										
1953	454,600	447,450	4,400	443,050	45,620	4/21,730	373,100	2,600	---	---
1954	515,100	503,850	3,830	500,020	3/25,330	4/26,640	445,650	2,400	---	---

1/ Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice. 2/ Includes fruit used for jam and jelly, crushed for spirits, etc. 3/ For some States includes some quantities canned or otherwise processed. 4/ Includes some frozen and otherwise processed. 5/ Mostly brined.

Table 10.- Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1944-53, annual 1954 and indicated 1955 1/

State and area	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	State and area	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	927	740	1,400	Minnesota	191	230	290
New Hampshire	883	800	1,400	Iowa	180	141	335
Vermont	770	880	1,230	Missouri	1,135	1,000	780
Massachusetts	2,436	2,180	3,200	Nebraska	78	70	70
Rhode Island	181	165	245	Kansas	366	206	220
Connecticut	1,232	1,500	1,780	N. Central	17,489	15,111	14,790
New York	14,046	16,900	17,000				
New Jersey	2,421	2,900	2,690	Kentucky	315	381	30
Pennsylvania	6,008	6,020	6,000	Tennessee	388	376	94
N. Atlantic	28,904	32,085	34,945	Arkansas	477	384	80
				S. Central	1,180	1,141	204
Delaware	361	280	220	Total Central	18,668	16,252	14,994
Maryland	1,176	1,485	990				
Virginia	9,025	12,900	5,000	Montana	147	80	110
West Virginia	3,642	5,600	3,700	Idaho	1,655	1,130	1,620
North Carolina	1,220	1,900	40	Colorado	1,316	1,600	1,180
S. Atlantic	15,424	22,165	9,950	New Mexico	592	760	600
Total Eastern	44,327	54,250	44,895	Utah	422	370	380
				Washington	28,367	23,160	31,300
Ohio	3,114	3,000	3,050	Oregon	2,734	2,710	3,100
Indiana	1,374	1,204	945	California	8,174	9,200	9,210
Illinois	3,082	2,260	1,600	Western	43,407	39,010	47,500
Michigan	6,929	6,000	6,200				
Wisconsin	1,040	1,000	1,300	35 States	106,402	109,512	107,389

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 11.- Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1944-53 annual 1953 and 1954 and preliminary 1955

State	Average 1944-53	1953	1954	1955
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	510,700	690,000	590,000	
New Jersey	82,200	112,000	87,000	
Wisconsin	185,700	295,000	250,000	
Washington	43,330	74,000	61,500	
Oregon	16,910	32,300	30,000	
5 States	838,840	1,203,300	1,018,500	1/

1/ Report on 1955 production will be issued by Crop Reporting Board, U. S. D. A., on August 23.

Table 12 - Apples: Unweighted wholesale price per bushel and average auction price per box, Chicago, July-August, 1954 and 1955

Week ended	Midwestern varieties, mostly 2½ inch minimum, generally good quality and condition, per bushel						California Gravenstein per box	
	Transparent		Duchess		Wealthy			
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Week ended								
July 8	2.50	5.25	2.75	---	---	---	---	---
15	2.75	4.25	3.50	---	---	4.25	---	---
22	---	---	3.12	---	3.50	4.00	---	---
29	3.75	---	3.90	3.00	---	---	4.64	3.30
August 5	3.25	---	3.12	1.90	3.25	2.85	4.21	3.53
12	---	---	3.50	---	4.00	2.35	3.96	3.45

Auction prices from the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter. NOTE: Where prices were not available for 2½ inch minimum size, quotations are inserted for apples of 2 inch or 2¼ inch minimum size. Prices on Midwestern varieties are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.

Table 13 - Fruits, miscellaneous: Condition August 1 and production, Average 1944-53, annual 1954 and indicated 1955

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition August 1		
	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Apricots						
California	211,500	139,000	230,000	---	---	---
Washington	18,000	11,300	23,000	---	---	---
Utah	4,900	5,100	5,100	---	---	---
3 States	234,400	155,400	258,100	---	---	---
Figs						
California, dried	2/30,740	2/25,900	---)	83	82	86
California, not dried	13,700	11,000	---)			
Olives						
California	44,400	52,000	---	53	61	44
Avocados						
Florida	5,230	3/11,800	---	60	67	52

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis; 3 pounds of fresh figs are about equal to 1 pound dried. 3/ Includes 500 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 14.- Cherries: Production, 12 States, average 1944-53, annual 1954, and preliminary 1955 1/

State	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties			All varieties		
	Average 1944-53	1954	Prelim. 1955	Average 1944-53	1954	Prelim. 1955	Average 1944-53	1954	Prelim. 1955
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	3,210	5,400	6,300	18,890	24,700	31,900	22,100	30,100	38,200
Pennsylvania	1,140	1,100	1,100	7,100	9,500	11,000	8,240	10,600	12,100
Ohio	407	390	400	1,937	1,280	1,400	2,344	1,670	1,800
Michigan	5,960	8,900	6,200	63,020	49,000	73,000	68,980	57,900	79,200
Wisconsin	---	---	---	14,490	11,300	22,300	14,490	11,300	22,300
Montana	955	1,900	1,900	284	310	400	1,239	2,210	2,300
Idaho	2,841	2,800	3,800	536	1,000	1,040	3,377	3,800	4,840
Colorado	508	1,050	580	2,750	1,700	1,750	3,258	2,750	2,330
Utah	3,279	5,300	3,200	2,275	2,900	1,800	5,554	8,200	5,000
Washington	23,615	22,500	25,500	3,255	2,600	2,200	26,870	25,100	27,700
Oregon	21,010	25,400	31,000	2,530	3,400	3,800	23,540	28,800	34,800
California	31,180	23,200	39,000	---	---	---	31,180	23,200	39,000
12 States	94,105	97,940	118,980	117,067	107,690	150,590	211,172	205,630	269,570

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 15.- Cherries, western: Weighted average auction price per Campbell lug, New York City, May-August, 1954 and 1955

Origin and week ended	Chapman		Burbank		Tartarian	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
California						
May 13	4.33	7.14	5.53	---	---	---
20	3.11	5.45	3.49	7.22	5.05	---
27	1.63	5.26	3.28	4.43	4.46	5.94
June 3	---	---	---	3.19	4.02	4.86
10	---	---	---	3.47	3.79	3.92
	Bing		Lambert		Republican	
California						
May 27	6.65	5.54	---	---	---	---
June 3	7.08	6.99	---	---	---	---
10	6.17	6.09	5.63	5.68	5.02	---
17	6.90	5.93	6.13	5.44	5.63	5.13
24	7.56	6.09	7.32	5.29	5.54	4.19
July 1	6.60	6.73	7.01	5.59	3.96	4.61
8	---	4.81	---	4.72	---	3.47
Northwestern						
June 24	7.12	---	7.36	---	---	---
July 1	5.44	---	4.48	---	---	---
8	4.19	5.23	3.82	4.32	---	---
15	4.41	3.81	4.21	2.94	---	---
22	4.66	3.90	4.54	3.28	4.16	2.71
29	4.96	5.23	4.74	4.93	4.25	---
August 5	4.60	4.95	4.60	4.07	---	---
12	3.97	4.42	4.52	3.39	---	---

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 16.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1944-53, annual 1954, and indicated 1955 1/

State	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	State and variety	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	58,920	94,000	73,500	Arkansas	9,070	5,000	2,500
New Jersey	1,440	1,200	1,200	Arizona	1,720	3,600	5,300
Pennsylvania	17,250	26,600	25,000	Washington	24,510	31,100	58,000
Ohio	13,270	17,500	17,300	Oregon	1,420	1,000	1,300
Indiana	1,370	700	700	California			
Illinois	2,410	2,000	2,000	grapes			
Michigan	31,650	46,000	21,000	Wine	588,300	597,000	614,000
Iowa	2,450	2,000	2,100	Table	584,700	488,000	632,000
Missouri	3,980	2,700	2,600	Raisin	1,571,900	1,244,000	1,720,000
Kansas	1,460	500	500	Dried 2/	245,780	167,000	---
Virginia	1,255	1,000	1,000	Not dried	588,800	576,000	---
W. Virginia	960	700	700	Total			
N. Carolina	3,330	2,600	2,300	California	2,744,900	2,329,000	2,966,000
Georgia	1,950	1,400	1,200	TOTAL UNITED			
S. Carolina	1,250	800	1,300	STATES	2,924,565	2,569,400	3,185,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis. 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

Table 17.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1954 and 1955

Market and week ended		Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier	
		1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York							
June	17	5.63	---	---	---	---	---
	24	5.53	12.64	---	---	6.97	---
July	1	5.10	7.70	4.83	---	6.93	---
	8	5.98	6.73	4.34	---	5.74	---
	15	6.44	5.34	---	4.03	---	6.17
	22	6.39	4.81	3.79	3.99	5.58	5.92
	29	5.57	4.22	3.40	---	6.42	5.00
August	5	4.49	4.25	2.92	3.75	4.68	6.89
	12	4.74	5.12	2.83	3.20	4.70	6.22
Chicago							
June	17	5.23	---	---	---	---	---
	24	5.23	11.85	---	---	---	---
July	1	4.87	7.34	4.65	---	6.60	---
	8	5.49	6.05	---	---	7.75	---
	15	6.21	5.07	3.83	3.95	6.08	6.31
	22	6.83	4.13	3.44	4.13	7.66	6.60
	29	5.17	4.10	3.51	---	5.33	5.00
August	5	4.22	4.07	2.78	2.86	5.36	7.25
	12	3.71	3.65	2.84	2.75	3.94	5.85

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 18.- Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1944-53, annual 1954, and indicated 1955 1/

Division	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Pacific Coast	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
New England	89	64	112	Washington, total	6,853	5,620	7,280
M. Atlantic	773	470	670	Bartlett	5,039	4,120	5,400
E.N. Central	1,333	1,258	1,284	Other	1,814	1,500	1,880
W.N. Central	229	187	154	Oregon, total	5,480	4,065	6,242
S. Atlantic	846	618	57	Bartlett	2,147	1,500	2,612
E.S. Central	610	478	2/	Other	3,332	2,565	3,630
W.S. Central	708	274	2/	California, total	13,622	16,751	14,668
Mountain	408	649	396	Bartlett	11,918	14,918	12,918
Pacific	25,955	26,436	28,190	Other	1,704	1,833	1,750
U.S. Total	30,950	30,434	30,863	Total Bartlett	19,104	20,538	20,930
				Total Other	6,850	5,898	7,260

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ The 1955 crop will be almost a complete failure because of spring freeze damage, although a few pears may be produced, the prospective production is too small to warrant a quantitative forecast at this time.

Table 19.- Pears, California Bartlett: Weighted average auction price per box, at New York and Chicago, July and August, 1954 and 1955

Week ended	New York		Chicago	
	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
July				
8	5.67	---	8.03	---
15	7.15	6.57	6.59	7.66
22	6.10	7.29	5.33	5.61
29	4.92	5.03	4.98	4.92
August				
5	4.73	4.70	4.71	4.86
12	4.96	5.32	4.89	5.27

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 20.- Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1944-53 annual 1953-54 and indicated 1955 1/

Crop and State	Average 1944-53	1953	1954	Indicated 1955
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Plums				
Michigan	5,700	6,400	6,600	4,100
California	80,700	2/86,000	2/72,000	81,000
Prunes				
Idaho	23,410	2/19,500	11,900	24,500
Washington, all	21,250	21,700	13,200	21,500
Eastern Washington	16,480	18,400	11,000	18,700
Western Washington	4,770	3,300	2,200	2,800
Oregon, all	62,010	2/48,400	42,500	62,700
Eastern Oregon	14,480	2/14,400	1,500	14,700
Western Oregon	47,530	34,000	41,000	48,000
		Dry Basis 3/		
California	173,900	146,000	179,000	146,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1953-Plums, California, 7,000; Prunes, Idaho, 800; Eastern Oregon, 800; 1954-Plums, California, 4,000. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 21. - Plums, California: Weighted average auction price per crate, at New York and Chicago, June-August 1954 and 1955

Market and week ended	Beauty		Santa Rosa		Formosa		Tragedy		Burbank	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York										
June 3	6.34	9.14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10	4.32	5.50	6.23	---	4.92	---	---	---	---	---
17	3.58	4.99	5.07	---	5.01	---	---	---	---	---
24	3.03	4.54	4.44	6.44	3.84	4.59	---	---	---	---
July 1	3.30	3.82	4.22	5.55	3.97	3.63	4.76	---	---	---
8	3.67	3.58	4.60	4.99	3.97	3.82	5.14	5.26	3.96	---
15	---	3.70	5.29	4.76	4.79	4.14	4.81	5.90	5.02	4.23
22	---	---	6.18	4.52	---	3.65	5.91	4.91	4.70	3.25
29	---	---	7.12	4.89	---	---	5.35	4.56	5.37	2.84
August 5	---	---	6.47	4.63	---	---	4.66	3.20	---	2.00
12	---	---	---	4.59	---	---	---	---	---	2.15
Chicago										
June 3	5.36	7.48	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10	4.19	5.05	6.70	---	6.25	---	---	---	---	---
17	3.28	4.47	4.74	6.96	3.60	---	---	---	---	---
24	2.78	3.99	3.91	6.04	3.65	3.57	---	---	---	---
July 1	2.55	3.55	3.90	4.87	3.64	3.54	---	---	---	---
8	---	---	4.64	4.56	3.54	4.11	4.41	5.16	4.50	---
15	---	---	5.36	4.62	---	3.83	4.74	5.25	4.61	4.13
22	---	---	6.45	4.13	---	---	5.72	3.52	5.17	3.07
29	---	---	6.99	4.19	---	---	5.44	4.91	5.66	2.27
August 5	---	---	6.26	4.84	---	---	5.66	4.40	---	2.42
12	---	---	---	2.57	---	---	---	---	---	---

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 22 .- Peaches: Production by geographic divisions, average 1944-53, annual 1954 and indicated 1955 1/

Division	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	Division	Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
New England	232	214	244	Pacific	35,395	33,052	33,946
Middle Atlantic	5,155	5,470	5,563				
E. N. Central	6,866	5,306	3,244				
W. N. Central	679	630	331	U.S. Total	68,767	61,316	47,830
S. Atlantic	11,709	9,800	4/1,440				
E. S. Central	2,343	2,153	2/	California:	32,948	31,252	30,878
W. S. Central	3,522	1,312	2/	Cling-			
Mountain	2,865	3,379	3,062	stone 3/	21,527	19,251	20,085
				Freestone	11,422	12,001	10,793

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ The 1955 crop was almost a complete failure because of spring freeze damage. Although a few peaches were produced, the production was too small to warrant a quantitative estimate at this time. 3/ Mainly for canning. 4/ Production reduced in some States by freeze damage.

Table 23.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1944-53 annual 1954 and indicated 1955 1/

State	Pecans: Average 1944-53	Pecans: 1954	Pecans: Indicated 1955	Crop and State	Almonds, filberts, and walnut: Average 1944-53	Almonds, filberts, and walnut: 1954	Almonds, filberts, and walnut: Indicated 1955
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
North Carolina	1,186	500	570	Almonds			
South Carolina	1,679	1,400	450	California:	38,180	43,200	37,200
Georgia	18,490	10,000	2,000				
Florida	2,227	1,280	2,000	Filberts			
Alabama	7,863	4,000	500	Oregon	6,750	8,000	6,000
Mississippi	4,192	2,300	2,100	Washington:	979	670	620
Arkansas	2,307	1,275	2,300	2 States	7,729	8,670	6,620
Louisiana	6,862	5,250	6,250				
Oklahoma	9,580	7,250	10,500	Walnuts			
Texas	16,332	12,000	8,750	English			
				California:	64,990	67,000	72,000
Total	70,718	45,255	35,420	Oregon	7,320	8,400	6,700
Improved variety 2/	32,525	19,480	9,200	2 States	72,310	75,400	78,700
Wild or seedling	38,193	25,775	26,220	Total tree nuts	188,937	172,525	157,940

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Table 24.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1943-52, annual 1952, 1953, and indicated 1954, condition on August 1, average 1944-53 annual 1954 and 1955

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition August 1 (new crop) 1/		
	Average 1943-52	1952	1953	Indicated 1954	Average 1944-53	1954	1955
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Oranges							
California, all	46,385	46,030	32,460	39,200	75	81	74
Navels and misc. 2/	17,080	16,630	14,460	15,700	74	78	68
Valencias	29,305	29,400	18,000	23,500	76	83	78
Florida, all	58,580	72,200	91,300	88,600	71	75	69
Temples	3/1,010	1,700	2,200	2,400	---	----	---
Other early & midseason	31,381	40,600	48,000	49,400	72	76	69
Valencias	26,290	29,900	41,100	36,800	70	73	68
Texas, all	3,211	1,000	900	1,500	55	73	58
Early and midseason 2/	2,035	700	675	1,100	3/48	73	59
Valencias	1,176	300	225	400	3/47	72	54
Arizona, all	1,016	900	1,170	1,150	72	80	74
Navels and misc. 2/	516	400	550	650	3/70	79	71
Valencias	500	500	620	500	3/71	81	76
Louisiana, all 2/	271	50	100	185	61	66	74
5 States 4/	109,464	120,180	125,930	130,635	73	78	72
Total early and midseason 5/	52,193	60,080	65,985	69,435	---	---	---
Total valencias	57,271	60,100	59,945	61,200	---	---	---
Tangerines							
Florida	4,410	4,900	5,000	5,200	64	70	62
All oranges and tangerines 5 States 4/	113,874	125,080	130,930	135,835			
Grapefruit							
Florida, all	30,340	32,500	42,000	34,800	65	62	68
Seedless	14,170	17,100	21,900	20,500	67	67	70
Other	16,170	15,400	20,100	14,300	63	58	66
Texas, all	13,631	400	1,200	2,500	47	68	44
Arizona, all	3,260	3,000	2,670	2,500	72	81	72
California, all	2,803	2,460	2,500	2,420	78	81	81
Desert Valleys	1,061	830	1,050	920	80	80	85
Other	1,742	1,630	1,450	1,500	77	81	79
4 States 4/	50,034	38,360	48,370	42,220	59	67	60
Lemons							
California 4/	12,493	12,590	16,130	13,800	74	75	80
Limes							
Florida 4/	230	320	370	380	69	90	80
August 1 forecast of 1955 crop Florida limes	---	---	---	400			

1/ Related to crop from bloom of year shown. In Cal. the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1, and ends in early summer, except for Fla. Limes, harvest of which usually starts about Apr. 1 of year shown. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Net content of box varies. In Cal. and Ariz. the approximate average for oranges is 77 lbs. and grapefruit 65 lbs. in the Desert Valleys: 68 lbs. for Cal. grapefruit in other areas; in Fla. and other States, oranges, incl. tangerines, 90 lbs, and grapefruit 80 lbs.; Cal. lemons, 79 lbs. Fla. limes 80 lbs. 5/ In Cal. and Ariz., navels and misc.

Table 25.- Oranges and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August, 1954 and 1955 1/

Period	Oranges						Lemons	
	1954			1955			1954	1955
	Calif. Ariz. Valencias	Fla.	Total	Calif. Ariz. Valencias	Fla.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through								
June 4	5,189	48,486	53,675	5,106	45,151	50,257	8,438	7,878
Week ended:								
June 11	1,112	685	1,797	1,006	709	1,715	649	453
18	1,136	427	1,563	985	577	1,562	750	478
25	1,043	391	1,434	1,377	481	1,858	690	591
July 2	1,103	288	1,391	1,041	147	1,188	611	511
9	959	157	1,116	827	122	949	502	557
16	988	96	1,084	1,014	142	1,156	575	581
23	896	113	1,009	1,057	98	1,155	518	472
30	971	81	1,052	1,157	68	1,225	473	444
August 6	857	40	897	1,046	41	1,087	423	468
Season through								
August 6	14,254	50,764	65,018	14,616	47,536	62,152	13,629	12,433

1/ Rail, boat and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate and intrastate truck shipments from California-Arizona and Florida. Excludes quantities from Florida trucked to canners and to boats. All data subject to revision.

Table 26 .- Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August, 1954 and 1955 1/

Period	1954				1955			
	Calif.-Ariz.	Tex.	Fla.	Total	Calif.-Ariz.	Tex.	Fla.	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through								
June 4	2,817	1,078	37,194	41,089	2,747	1,993	33,667	38,407
Week ended:								
June 11	160	---	353	513	94	---	432	526
18	176	---	187	363	94	---	302	396
25	178	---	206	384	185	---	266	451
July 2	236	---	162	398	95	---	121	216
9	171	---	39	210	90	---	77	167
16	205	---	63	268	115	---	57	172
23	192	---	52	244	138	---	33	171
30	196	---	---	196	114	---	20	134
August 6	192	---	12	204	113	---	11	124
Season through								
August 6	4,523	1,078	38,268	43,869	3,785	1,993	34,986	40,764

1/ Rail, boat and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate and intrastate truck shipments from California-Arizona and Florida. Excludes quantities from Florida trucked to canners and to boats. All data subject to revision.

Table 27.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box for oranges and grapefruit and per half box for lemons, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1954 and 1955

Market, month, and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California Valencias		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York										
June	6.69	6.14	5.27	5.01	3.55	---	3.39	3.86	3.66	3.36
July	7.14	5.80	6.00	5.42	5.49	5.72	3.92	4.32	3.44	3.65
Week ended:										
July 29	8.34	7.05	7.11	5.97	6.34	5.85	4.31	4.53	3.66	3.62
August 5	8.30	5.61	7.25	5.39	5.30	5.25	4.05	4.24	3.91	3.31
12	7.23	5.59	7.30	6.14	4.77	5.09	3.78	4.18	3.40	4.35
Chicago										
June	6.57	5.87	5.16	4.60	3.74	2.50	3.30	3.88	3.93	3.59
July	7.31	6.15	6.68	5.47	5.38	4.81	4.70	3.72	3.15	3.83
Week ended:										
July 29	7.94	6.47	6.70	4.83	6.01	4.74	4.15	---	3.31	3.66
August 5	8.10	6.39	---	---	5.46	4.94	---	---	3.67	4.10
12	7.57	5.89	---	---	4.81	4.92	---	---	3.34	3.65

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 28.- Fruits: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, May-August, 1954 and 1955

Commodity	1954 Month			Week ended	1955 Month			Week ended
	May	June	July	Aug. 14	May	June	July	Aug. 13
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Deciduous								
Apples	1,896	848	501	71	1,866	806	330	21
Apricots	7	299	475	17	1	374	566	54
Cherries	237	930	940	37	107	913	1,370	94
Grapes	94	1,250	1,873	694	2	437	2,203	843
Nectarines	---	150	298	32	---	138	284	57
Peaches	119	1,398	4,302	395	---	145	2,496	784
Pears	89	8	1,168	789	95	10	810	374
Plums and fresh prunes	119	1,523	1,019	269	23	1,332	1,731	258
Strawberries	972	503	360	38	798	368	301	40
Mixed deciduous	1	96	221	43	13	136	218	63
Total deciduous	3,534	7,005	11,157	2,385	2,905	4,659	10,309	2,588
Citrus								
Grapefruit	2,071	1,332	850	107	1,924	1,263	623	102
Lemons	1,923	2,647	1,881	357	1,857	2,032	1,994	432
Oranges and Satsumas	6,613	4,864	3,651	654	5,399	6,050	4,909	720
Mixed citrus	811	374	315	52	722	442	322	53
Total citrus	11,418	9,217	6,697	1,170	9,902	9,787	7,848	1,307
Grand total	14,952	16,222	17,854	3,555	12,807	14,446	18,157	3,895

Figures include Government purchases, but do not include motortruck shipments.

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